

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1888.

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Mr. Hewitt and the Alleged Irish Vote. The members of the various Irish temperance societies, whose parade on St. Patrick's Day Mayor Hewitt refused to review, are discussing with much vigor and vehemence his unexpected determination, and indulging in strange ferebodings as to the loss of the entire Irish vote should he ever run for elective office again.

To those familiar with New York, it must sound strange to hear such a thing as the Irish vote referred to in such a way, or to hear the notion seriously maintained that it is east not according to the convictions or the predilections of the electors, but given or withheld because the Mayor reviews or does not review the parade of a few societies.

There is, in fact, no Irish vote in New York. Of all the nationalities represented in our population, no class of persons become more speedily, more readily, and more thoroughly Americanized than do those born in the Emerald Isle, and their descendants. They make enterprising, industrious, and patriotic citizens, and so fully and so naturally do they assimilate in politics with every one else, that any individual who should, in the city of New York, seriously propose to organize an Irish party would soon find he had his labor for his pains.

Twenty years ago the condition of things was very different. At that time the leaders of public opinion in Ireland were depending chiefly on forcible means and violent measures to wrest from the British Government the political rights of their followers. The sentiment of Americans generally was one rather of sympathy with the aims sought than with the means adopted. The large portion of Irish voters in New York at that time were actually foreign born, and most of them had come to the United States late in life and bringing with them deeply rooted prejudices, which extended even to county rivalries, and which having endured through early manhood were not easily removed. At the present time, with the forces for Ireland's deliverance led by GLADSTONE and PARNELL, with reliance placed on legal and legislative means alone, the sentiment of every civilized country is with Ireland absolutely, and nowhere is that sentiment stronger in expression than in the United States. A parade designed to show the sentiment of the citizens of New York on the Irish question would be no parade at all, but would consist of the outpouring of pretty nearly every able-bodied adult in town.

To talk, then, of losing the Irish vote by not reviewing a procession in which but a fraction of the patriotic Irishmen of New York participate, is to talk nonsense. Indeed, among earnest and sagacious Irishmen as among thoughtful American sympathizers, no particular gain is at this time discerned as likely to come from a parade of temper ance societies through some of the streets of New York: and although this mark of traditional respect for the venerated patron saint of Ireland is one in which many are glad to share, abstention from it or a refusal to review it would be far from losing an American statesman what some newspapers foolishly refer to as the Irish vote.

A few political mossbacks, ignorant of the changes in population and public sentiment, seem inclined to attach vast importance to the refusal of Mayor Hewitt to review the parade in question, but more sensible persons are rather inclined to commend the Mayor for his independence. The whole idea of an Irisb vote, a Scotch vote, an Italian vote, a Bohemian vote, or a Scandinavian vote belongs, so far as the city of New York is concerned, to a past era, and is entertained only by a few petty and pur poseless hotheads.

The Letter Mr. Cleveland Did Not Write.

On Wednesday of last week the Democratic Albany Evening Times printed a letter purporting to have been written by President CLEVELAND to a personal friend in Albany on the subject of his renomination. The Times disclaimed any positive knowledge of the authenticity of the letter, but published it as an epistle which "Mr. CLEVELAND might, could and should have written, whether he did or not."

In the letter thus introduced, Mr. CLEVE-LAND was made to declare his "fixed purpose to decline a renomination to the Presidency as soon as he could do so, "without seeming to decline in advance what might never have been tendered to me." The main reason was then stated:

"There are several respons entirely conclusive to ma mind why I should not permit myself to be a candidate for renomination. In my letter accepting the nomination nearly four years ago I took, as you know, a rone ground against a second term I gave good and sub stantial reasons for my position which are as strong now as they were then. I even went to the extent of advi-ing an mendment to the Constitution prohibiting the election of any one to the Presidency for a second term. Now if there is anything which the people spe-cially distile t is a man-whether physician or post tician-who refuses to take the dose that he prescri es for others "Practise what you preach" is an injune upon those who assums to advise the people."

Then Mr. CLEVELAND was represented as offering an additional reason why he could not permit his name to be used as a candidate for reëlection:

"You are well aware that the strongest opposition have had to encounter from my own party during my administration has arisen from the fact that I imple ed upon standing by my pedges and by the platform of the Convention that numinated me. in their sutirety. I re ronage. Now, suppose I were to avcept a renom nation! Do you not see in what an extremely selfish and hypocritical light I should be placed before the world?
'Here is a man' they would say, 'who was extremely puncillous and conscientious about breaking any pledges or vinating any planks in the platform that were calculated to benefit Democrats and reward the men who worked to elect him; but when it comes to his own personal interests and he sees a chance to perpai-uate himself in office, he has no acruples about breaking any piedge or smashing any plank in the patform, eve though it was vo untarity framed by him

ended for incorporation into the platform. In conclusion, the letter points out the facts that the one-term principle was a distinctive feature of the Democratic platform of 1872, and that in 1876 Mr. TILDEN declared that no reform of the civil service could be complete and permanent until the President is disqualified for reflection. "My only re-Mr. CLEVELAND is made to say, "is that I did not announce my determination in respect to a second term in my inaugural address. It was only by an oversight that it was omitted from my inaugural."

Of course the merest giance at this document is enough to satisfy any intelligent person that it is nothing more than a political satire, an imagirary epistle not written and published with intent to deceive, but solely to put in a suggestive way the diffihe in fact become a candidate for reflection.

innocuous fabric of the imagination has been taken seriously at the White House, and has occasioned concern and indignation in that quarter. For, according to the Washington Post, it has been thought necessary to make formal announcement, through Col. Dan LAMONT, that the letter in question is a deliberate forgery!"

The European Situation.

One of the most striking political articles that have been published in Paris since 1870 appeared in the last number of the Révue des Deux Mondes, under the title of "France, Russia, and Europe." Contrary to the custom of this periodical, the article is unsigned, but every page bears witness to the author's ripe experience and remarkable sagacity. As regards home politics, the writer is evidently an Orleanist, but his views of the foreign relations and interests of France ought to impress all Frenchmen, whatever form of government they may happen to prefer. It is these views, at once original and weighty, to which we would di-

rect attention. Events have so shaped themselves since 1870 that for the moment the only possible ally of France is Russia. But France might pay too large a price for that alliance, although hatred of Germany now renders her indifferent to prudential considerations. The acquisition of Constantinople by the Czar would be highly detrimental to French interests in Syria and throughout western Asia, where France has been for centuries the patron of Latin Christians. Her political inluence in the Levant, which has carried with it great commercial advantages, could not survive the establishment of Russian ascendancy in the Egean and in Anatolia. France, therefore, according to the Révue, cannot afford to help Russia take Constantinople, and if the two countries are to be allies, compensation should be looked for in

But if the Czar must not plant himself on the Bosphorus, neither must the HAPSBUBG Kaiser. France is as deeply interested as is Russia in averting the transfer of the politcal centre of gravity of Austro-Hungary to the Balkan peninsula. Russians see that the HAPSBURG Government, once in possession of Salonica, would absorb the southern Slavs and tend to become a semi-Slavic power. Frenchmen see that under such circumstances the German and semi-German provinces of Austria would become detached and gravitate to the German empire. The writer in the Rérue is patriot, but he does not hesitate to say that Germany, augmented by most of cis-Leithan Austria, would be made so mighty that France, by comparison, would cease to pose as a great power. To Russia, also such increase of strength on the part of Germany would be dangerous, since the Baitic provinces of Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia would certainly be claimed in the name of the Teutonic knights who conquered and colonized the coast from the mouth of the Vistula to the Gulf of Finland.

The real object of the Révue article is to onvince Russia and Austria that instead of playing BISMARCK's game by fighting one another, they should both combine with France against the common enemy of all three: Germany. All three powers would have much to hope for from a successful coalition against the HOHENZOLLERNS. BIS-MARCK's empire might be broken up, or rather cut down to the proportions of the North German Confederation. In such a case, the South German States would fall to Austria, which, it will be remembered, would, but for France, have annexed Bavaria in the last century. Russia might, for her share of the spoils, take Posen, together with those provinces of East and West Prussia which formerly held a relation of vassalage to Poland. France on her part would recover Alsace and Lorraine, and perhaps be permitted to annex Belgium.

The Révue manifestly thinks that only by such a coalition can the perils of a German hegemony be averted and the balance of power assured for many years to come. In Its judgment the Eastern question should be settled, first, by making Russia a great mariime power on the Baltic and North Seas, and, secondly, by welding all the Balkan principalities into a strong south Slavic State. Obviously, what the writer of the article proposes is a partition of Prussia its three neighbors. Rut as he pertinently asks, what right have the Hohenzollenns to object

to spoliation-they who robbed Austria of Silesia, Poland of Posen, and France of Alsace-Lorraine? Besides, it is probable that unless Prusala is itself made the victim of partition, it will soon subject other powers to the operation. It will deprive the HAPS nungs of their German-speaking provinces and Russia of the Baltic coast region. Eat therefore, or be eaten: that is the substance of the warning addressed by the French diplomatist to the statesmen of Vienna and St. Petersburg.

What is here mooted is nothing else than a revival of the triple alliance formed during Seven Years' War by France, Austria and Russia against FREDERICK the Great. There is nothing incredible about such a transformation. It would be far easier for Austria to sunder her present connection with Germany and essay, in combination with France and Russia, to avenge Sadowa than it was for France to give up a policy pursued for centuries and support the HAPSBURGS against the upstart power of Brandenburg. But one thing the author of the Révue article seems to torget, and this is that the little Prussia of FREDERICK the Great held its own against the three great monarchies, and that since then the Ho-HENZOLLERNS have relatively gained more strength than any of their enemies or rivals.

The Savings Banks.

The deposits in the 125 saving banks of this State amounted to \$505,017,751 at the beginning of the present year, or to a sum equal to nearly \$100 per head of the population. At the same date the amount of the resources of the banks was \$590,458,751, the surplus beyond their liabilities indicating their generally sound financial condition.

These figures we obtain from the annual report of the Superintendent of Banking. submitted to the Legislature on Tuesday, and from which also we compile this table showing the growth of the savings banks since 1878, ten years ago, and from Jan. 1, 1887, to Jan. 1, 1888:

It : ill b - seen, therefore, that the amount

due depositors has increased since 1878 by \$192.194.693, and since the opening of 1887 by \$22,531,021. Excluding \$16,731,002 accumulated interest credited to depositors, the net increase in deposits during 1887 was \$5,800,-019. The amount deposited during the year was \$179,021,049, and the amount drawn out \$173,070,683. The number of depositors or open accounts increased by 60,527 in 1837.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the 1,325,062 open accounts reported at the beginning of this year-a number equal to cuities of M1. CLEVELAND'S position should nearly one-quarter of the population of the State-are very much more than the num-

son often has accounts in several savings banks, and different accounts in the same bank. Neither can it be assumed that the amount of the deposits represents the savings of the poor, for a large part of it is the money of well-tc-do people, who make the leposits for their own benefit, or for the benefit of their children; and many small tradesmen use the savings banks as a safe

place of deposit. As it is now, a deposit in a savings bank is ordinarily quite as safe as an investment in Government bonds, and it returns a higher rate of interest, which the depositor has no trouble in collecting; for interest on money deposited is added to the principal every six months and itself begins drawing interest. Superintendent Paine, as an illustration, speaks of a pass book which was brought to savings bank in 1881 to have the interest added to a deposit of \$100 made in 1837. The

accumulated interest was \$1,092. At present the rate of interest averages between 3 and 4 per cent., but such a rate cannot be long maintained, if the general rate of interest continues to decline, or even remains as it is now. Though on market values the percentage of surplus to the amount due depositors has been steadily increasing during the last ten years, the percentage of par surplus has decreased. Of the 185,249,647 of surplus at the beginning of 1888, for instance, \$54,792,905 consisted wholly of the excess of the market values over the par values of securities. Such a state of things, as Superintendent PAINE says, affords a warning that their excess of annual income must be carefully guarded, and possibly increased," by the savings banks, even at the expense of a further reduction in the rate of interest to depositors.

They Would Be Good Ones.

The Boston Journal suggests "an inquiry as to the probable length of the message which Mayor Hewirr might write as President." Well, the kind of messages he writes as Mayor forms a sufficient answer to this inquiry. No Mayor has written more or meatler messages. They are of all lengths and shortnesses according to the occasion and the importance of the subject. Some are addressed to the City Council; some to public officials of the City, State, and United States; some to private citizens. Some are short and sweet, and some are short and spicy; but whether long or short, sweet or spicy, they are usually instructive, filled with facts and deductions from facts, directly to the point, whether hortatory, dissuasive, or objurgatory. Some of them cannot be of the pleasantest reading to the person addressed, but the public enjoys them all the same.

Not only does the Mayor speak with fulness, but he has a vigorous plainness and sincerity of utterance that are attractive and refreshing. Probably he makes some enemies by his various messages, public and private, but they also make him friends. People like to see a publie man who understands the public business, has definite notions as to how it should be conducted, and speaks his mind, falling impartially upon the just and the unjust. There is much in the Epistles of ABRAM with which we are at times unable to agree, but on the whole, what a body of sound, sensible, lively, and patriotic literature they make. A collection of them would be a valuable text book and compendium for future official speakers and letter writers; and yet there is no secret about their preparation. Mr. Hewirr has something to say, and he says it; and when he gets through he stops.

Our friends in Boston need have no fear about the length of Mr. Hewitt's messages should he be elected President. People would read them, as they will always read the writings of a man of spirit and ability who writes to express and not to suppress his opinions. President Hewitt would give Congress enough to think about, but, after all, his official messages would be only small part of the communications he would make to the country. His pen would stir up officials, give a victous scratch to do-nothings and pretenders, startle the cranks, and explode the humbugs. There are no flies, so to speak, in your Uncle ABBAM's inkstand.

A Simple Question.

The fact that the Brotherhood of Locomo tive Engineers have deemed it advisable to extend their strike, shows that they regard the original strike upon the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as a failure. No other conclusion is possible.

But having failed to bring that railroad to terms, have they any greater probability of success in a bigger strike, against a greater number of rallroads?

Under ordinary circumstances one would ay not

We congratulate the Democracy of New York on the glorious result of the election in the city of Elmira on Tuesday. The Democratic candidate for Mayor was chosen by 1,700 najority: indeed, the whole Democratic ticket was successful with the exception of one Resublican Alderman and one or two mino officers. It was a great triumph, considering that in 1884 BLAINE carried Chemung county by 480 majority.

Elmirs is the home of DAVID BENNETT HILL.

Here is an inquiry which merits notice: "When you investigate trusts why not investigate the Associated Press combination, which excludes all new newspapers and which is one of the worst in the

This gentleman doesn't know what he is talking about. The Associated Press is a partnership for the collection of news. The business costs money and labor, and when collected, the news belongs to those who have collected it. just as the reports of the Herald, or the Tribune, or any other paper, belong to the paper that sent out the reporter and paid the cost of his work. There is no exclusion in the case. Any paper can send and get the news on the same onditions. Do you think the Herald or the Tribune should be compelled to give its news away to all other papers that have not had the enterprise or the business ability to procure it for themselves? And how is the Associated Press to blame when it uses its own property for its own benefit?

The action which the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company began against the Wabash Railway Company in the United tates Court at Chicago yesterday, to compe the last-named company to receive and forward the freight that the complainant corporation wishes to deliver to it. arouses interest in a very important section of the Inter-State Commerce law. Section seven prohibits agreements or devices for non-continuous carriage of freight, and the language of that section is explicit. The important section and the one nder which the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company is unquestionably proceeding s section ten. which establishes the penalties for violations of the law. It includes in the enumeration of those upon whom penalties may be inflicted not only the corporation itself and its executive officers, such as President, directors, trustees, receiver, and lessee, but also any "agent, or any person acting for or employed by such corporation, who alone, or with any other corporation, company, person, or party, shall wilfull do, or cause to be done, or shall willingly suffer, or permit to be done any act. matter, or thing in this act prohibited, or declared to be unlawful, or who shall aid or abet any such set, or do, permit, or aid at the omission of any And yet it appears that this obvious and I ber of individual depositors. The same per- of the duties required to be performed by the

set." They "snall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any District Court of the United States within the nrisdiction of which such offence was committed, be subject to a fine not to exceed

5,000 for each offence. Having before them the other sections of the law, it wou d seem that the railroad companies which are suffering from the efforts of their employees to usurp the places of the managers would find a good deal of satisfaction in this tenth section. The transportation industry has been finding new benefits conferred by the Inter-State law ever since it was enacted. This last may prove to be one of the most desirable

When the Hon. T. B. REED and JULIUS CESAR BURROWS got the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee to refuse to hear the representatives of every branch of industry respecting the Tariff bill, they induced Mr. MILLS and his associates to walk into a trap of a dangerous nature. The sooner they are out of it for good the better.

Canada has tried for some years to keep ncoming farmers from the Old World out of the United States by offering them both free land and loans of \$500 apiece secured on the broad acres that cost them nothing. The bait has not proved as tempting as was expected. and for the past four years immigration has steadily diminished, and now the Government announces that it will extend no further aid to immigrants. The yeomanry do not see the dazzling attractions of Canada that have drawn many of our leading financiers and business men over the border. The fact that Canadian immigrants are no longer to be Stateassisted will probably not deter a certain class or our people from still doing what they can to swell the Dominion's immigration statistics.

The Harlem Democratic Club has a declared candidate for President in the person of

ABRAM STEVENS HEWITT.

Now let the thunders of denunciation be unched against the Harlem Democrats and their favorite leader. They have no right to any preference of their own, and no man but one has any right to be thought of as the possible candidate of the Democracy.

Yet this is a free country, and the Harlem Democrats are a pretty independent set of free

The Buffalo Courier indulges in a consider able commentary upon the report that Mr. DANA has written to Col. JOHN G. PRIEST of St. Louis a letter asserting that Governor HILL will have the New York delegation in the National Damocratic Convention Our contam porary even quotes from this alleged letter. It seems a pity to spoil a good story, but the fac is that Mr. Dana has not written a letter to Col. PRIEST on any subject whatever.

His Excellency, the Governor of Massa chusetts, has been graciously pleased to ordain that the fifth day of April next shall be set apart as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer. People now know on what day the true base ball season will begin in New England.

We observe a demand for arbitration in a somewhat novel field—the hunting field.

In consequence of a disagreement between Mr. F. GRAY GRISWOLD and his colleagues, that gentleman resig ed from the mastership of the Rockaway Hounds, and now the Governing Committee, after telling Mr. GRISWOLD in etter that a statement of his was "false and unfounded," appeal for arbitration. A compilment certainly has passed, whether nothing but quality has met or not, but we should think that a little arbitration about this statement of the Rockaway Club would be resorted o before other matters were considered.

In the Assembly, yesterday, the Hon. TIMOTHY DWIGHT SULLIVAN introduced a bill providing for the erection of sods water stands within the stoop line of the streets of this town, but Mr. CROSBY, whose specialty is temperance legislation, objected. Now, there may be good objections to Mr. SULLIVAN'S bill. on the ground, for instance, that it would cause obstructions on the streets. But what could be better suited than sods to allay ra tionally and soberly the genuine thirst which. in spite of the Prohibitionists, continues to manifest itself in man born of woman? Why does Mr. CROSBY object to soda fountains?

Evidently Gen. TRACY, the proprietor of a stallion with a record of 2:19%, does not intend to let Mr. HAMLIN, the proprietor of a stallion with no record, escape from testing publicly the latter gentleman's theory that an unraced

To Mr. HAMLIN'S original proposition to match in 1888 five colts of 1885 by the recordless Mambrino King, against five colts of the same age by a horse of a record better than 2:22. Gen. Tracy replied by saying that he had no 1885 colts, but would match five of 1886, by Mambrino Dudley, and five by Kentucky Wilkes, against ten by Mambrino King. That offer was not accepted.

Now Gen. TRACY offers to match five colts of 1886 by either one of his horses as Mr. HAMLIN may select, against five Mambrino Kings, or, if that is not agreeable, to match one Kentucky Wilkes colt, of 1885, against one by Mr. Ham-LIN's horse.

The idea of these contests has not been suggested from a money-making impulse. It arose from the conflicting views of two eminent breeders on a mooted theory of breeding, and consequently its determination would have a universal interest far surpassing that of ordinary races. We trust that the match or matches may yet be made, but unquestionably if they are not, it will not be the fault of Gen. TRACY.

The Rev. Dr. TALMAGE was very near the elippery edge on Wednesday night. The Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment had a concert and exhibition drill before Col. Austen Installed the Rev. Dr. Talmage as regimental chaptain, and after that ceremony the militiamen indulged in dancing with the ladies in the armory. Just at that moment it was that the Bev. Dr. Tal-MAGE stood on the alippery edge. Did he instantly fly from the place where his regiment began to revel in the sinful pleasure of the dance? Nay, he did not, according to the reporters, who have flaunted the surprising news that "he stood for a time watching the dance with apparent interest!" This is an item that must have astounded many of the devout sheep of his flock when they read it in yesterday's BUN. If it was not sinful for the Rev. Dr. TAL-MAGE to watch the dance for a time, would it have been sin'ul for him to watch it to the end? If he was not guilty of sin when he took an interest in watching the dancing of other people, would be have been guilty of a sinful deed in joining the dance which the revellers were enjoying in the armory? He is surely not the man to watch with interest the evi courses of wrongdoers, whom he could have checked in a moment with a sermon. What did the Bev. Dr. TALMAGE mean?

TASCOTT, the Chicago murderer, is reported from day to day as arrested in so many places between Winnipeg and Corsicana that the theory is growing that he possesses the Carnet of Rapid Transit as well as the Cap of Invisibility-to detectives.

For several days the Italian advance guard has occupied Ghinds and Baress, Abrasinian hamlets about seven miles apart, and only a few miles from the summit of the tatle land on which the Abyssinian forces are supposed to be encamped. Their position Ghinda is only about twelve miles from Asmara, on the edge of the plateau, the town which Bas Alulu at last accounts was fortifying. Between the Italian army and Asmara are a number of steep hills and deep valleys, and Mr. DE Cosson, who several years ago travelled over the road, has vividly described the difficulties of this portion of the route. which although it is the highway to Adowa. the capital of King Joun's province of Tigre, is nothing more than a narrow path. The Ital lans, it seems, are not anxious to carry their artillery and camp equipment over this rugged

country, and we are now informed that they have fallen back from Ghinda and Baresa in the hope to thus tempt the enemy to a decisive engagement. Both forces have their prefer-ences with regard to a battle ground. The Abyssinians cling to the highlands, and the Italians are not anxious to get very far away from their base of supplies at Saati. It would seem, however, that with their forces now con-

fronting each other they cannot much longer

delay trying conclusions.

The shocking scenes at the Springfield conflagration will doubtless lead to increased vigilance on the part of the functionaries in this city whose duty it is to see that propomeans of escape in case of fire are provided in all buildings, whether dwelling houses or business establishments.

Our highly esteemed contemporary, the Sarannah Necs, reports that Senstor Hawley of Connecticut is the po sessor of a violin worth ten thousand dollars. This is news inleed, and it implies that the distinguished Senator is an artist upon the fiddle also. We know that he plays the plane with feeling and expression, and that he can sing a good song, especially in the African-American line, but that he is a practitioner upon the greatest of instruments, and that he owns one of such extraordinary value, presents a new claim on his part to public estimation and confidence. But what sort of a fiddle can it be that is worth ten thousand dollars? There are very few instruments in the world whose value rises to that sum. Even the productions of the great STRADIVARIUS rarely mount up to a price so elevated. But, if Gen. HAWLEY really possesse such a fiddle. we can say that it is in hands where it will be fitly cared for, and that we are glad to receive such new eviden-e that the love of music and art is not inconsistent with the possession of the most manly and patriotic qualities.

The advantages accruing to Chinamen who cultivate the English tongue in Sunday schools were illustrated in the Court of General Sessions vesterday by the discharge Mr. GEE WAH, laundryman, accused of assault ing a policeman. Erother Wall's Sunday school teachers testified to his good character and that he never geed, so to speak, from the path of virtue. We trust, however, that it i no offence to Mr. WAR's character to point out the ead fact that certain of his countrymen resident in this town have been detected playing fan-tan on Sunday nights with their Sunday school books under their arms. All is not Sunday school that goes to Sunday school.

PHINEAS T. BARNUM is as full of novel and omantic notions as he was half a century ago It is delight ul to see a man on the verge of eighty so fresh and frolicsome, so blithe in spirit and competent in action. After a lone life of vicissitudes, he seems ready to enter upon fertile years of success. A rare man is Mr. BARNUM.

THE VEN. ZUALAN RESOLUTIONS.

It Makes a Difference Whose Ox is Gored

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- There is a double dge in the preamble of the resolution just adopted by the House in regard to Venezuela's roubles. It recites the allegation that the British Government is claiming "valuable territory now and heretofore in the possession of said republic," and also that England " has re fused to submit to arbitration said question of disputed boundary." The resolution calling for the diplomatic correspondence on the subject not only, therefore, has a slight inferentia leaning toward Venezuela, but it has a very perceptible hit against the English uses of the new arbitration movement. Our country has been urged by a very re-

spectable delegation of Englishmen, repre senting several influential bodies, notably a large part of the House of Commons to join i a treaty for submitting to arbitration all subects of dispute arising between the two na tions. This project is now under the consideration of Congress. Theoretically it is sound and admirable; and one of the most important arguments in its favor is the influence that such a treaty of arbitration might exert upon other nations in inducing them to resort to this peaceful tribunal, instead of to the ody and barbarous decision of the sword But the one essential of success for this plan is perfect sincerity on both sides and freedom from purely seifish motives and secret aims Nevertheless, it now appears that at the very moment the beauties and practicabilities o arbitration are urged by Englishmen upon horse is a better sire than a horse that has the United States, this mode of settling an existing dispute is refused by the British Gov ernment to Venezuela.

Such a statement of facts must throw a grave suspicion upon the sincerity of any compact which Great Britain might make for establish ing arbitration as a mode of settling international contreversies. It even excites the suggestion that this outbreak of a desire for making arbitration the policy for this country making arbitration the bolley for this country and herself, which arose simultaneously with the Chamberlain-Tupper Commission, was intended for political influence on the fishery question. This would be a melancholy misuse of one of the most desirable of international projects aiming to relieve mankind from the horrors of war and the increasing burdens of standing armies. Yet what can be interred from the conduct of Great Britiain in repeatedly and persistently relusing to re or to arbitration the boundary dispute with Venezuela? If, as she asserts, the case is too clear for doubt, all the less reason has she for submitting it to the decision of a competent umpire.

doubt, all the less reason has she for submitting it to the decisien of a competent umpire.

Great Britain is said to claim that the Yuruari district is peopled mainly with British subjects and has been developed by British capital; but the right of possession must itself be tried, and there is no good reason why it should not be submitted to an arbiter. It is asserted that Lord Granville favored arbitration, when this was urged upon him a few years ago by ex-President Guzman Blanco, who went to Europe expressly to secure a peaceful astitement of the boundary question, but the succeeding Ministry refused to sanction that policy. Since then Engiand has found no difficulty in agreeing to a joint delimitation commission with flussia fer the settlement of the Afghan boundary, as some years before such all been perfectly ready to submit to a reference the San Juan boundary dispute with our country. With a country like Venezuela she prefers to rest on the law of the stronger.

It is rather noticeable that the question of the relation of the Monroe doctrine to the present controversy is carefully avoided by the present controversy is carefully avoided by the Monroe Afghan offered by Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey, that matter was clearly hinted at in the presentless and independent of all American countries are sink European demination and energial and particles defended the existence and independent of all american countries are sink European demination and practice defended the existence and independent of all american countries are sink European demination and control and is partically in the resolution as reported by Mr. Belmont and practice defended the existence and independent of all american countries are sink European demination and control and the prevented by Mr. Belmont and presented the weather that the previous protein of the

In the resolution as reported by Mr. Belmont and passed by the House, this portion of the original preamble is stricken out. But the massage of any resolution on the subject is itself significant.

Mr. Boyle O'Rellly and the Breeklyn Engle From the Boston Pilot.

Our esteemed contemporary, THE SUN, quotes the "piain and pre-British ianguage" of the Brookiya Espic as follows:

"Mr. Jahn Revie U Reilly of the Rosten Pilet is a ciever poet and a fine fellow, but he is constitutionally incapable of decumining with commence and reason, or contemporaries with estimated in any thing carculated to strengthed, such perfect the friendly relations exiting the contemporaries of the friendly relations exiting the contemporaries and perfect the friendly relations exiting the contemporaries and the United blates."

To which Tax sex replies:

To which Tax sex replies:

for contemporary at aid not forget that Mr. O'Reilly six as the sentiment of a majority of the American prespice with regard to the fishery treaty nor should it forget that he represents a vast, compact, and arment body of American voters:

It is not too much to as that in the Empire State alone Mr. O'Reilly's uternances powerfully affect the sufficient of the Mr. O'Reilly's uternances powerfully affect the sufficient of the Mr. O'Reilly's uternances powerfully affect the sufficient of mature age: and these while the hars Irish blood in their veins are the most American of Americans when it comes to the bases. There is no Kritish snobbery and no Phelpsiam among this most valuable and progressive mass of citizens.

We thank Tus firs for its defence of the patriotism of Irish-Americans. It is hardly necessary to reply to the foolish charge of the Brooklyn Engle. We do not op see the fishery treaty because it is "calculated to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations" of America and England but because it is a wanton surreuder of American rights. Anything that tends to make the people of America and of England good friends must be a good thing for both; but the people of Eng and have no interest in the bargain that has been patched up for the giorification of Joseph Chamberiain and certainly the people of America have no reason to

enjoy being used for the same end and to gratify the

opinionated vanity of Mr. Bayard. Even common Yap

kee fishermen should not be sacrificed to furnish after dinner oranges and sentimentalists with another proo

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

What Will New York Do To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The time

is rapidly approaching when the Democracy of New Tork must take the preliminary steps for the State Connecratic Convention. It is unnecessary to say that upon their action rests the gravest resp haps that circumstances have ever imposed upon the

Democracy of the Empire State.

That the hour is a perilous one for the Democratic party must be painfully apparent to every lover of Denocracy who takes a dispassionate view of the political moorkey who takes a university true and every hones situation. It is unfortunately true and every hones Democrat must admit the fact, that the policy of Presi dent Cieveland's Administration has been such as to divide the Demecracy, while it has united the Republi

How far, indeed, this unfortunate division in the Dem eratic ranks, growing out of the unwise fight in Congress over tariff reduction, may jet extend, will not be known before the adjournment of that body. Whatever may be the fate of the Mills Tariff bill in the House, it is cer-tain that the renomination of Fresident Cleveland, whose platform in fact, would be his ill timed and unwise message, would be followed by a great defe the Democratic vote in the close States of New Jersey. New York, and Connecticut.

Is it wise to court this added danger for the Demecrate party by renominating President Cleveland, who is on record as being opposed to a second term? Demo-cratic precedent for over half a century has been sgainst the renominations of Presidents. Why break through this wise and saudary rule when such powerful arguments can be used agains any exception in favor of the present incumbent of the White House? The coming Presidential campaign promises to be one

of the most suppornly contested in our history. Stun by their mexpected defeat in 1894, the Republicans will this year put forth every exertion to win the Presidency. They are animated by hope. Regarding the renomination of Cleveland as a foregone conclusion they coun dentily expect to profit by the blunders of the Adminis-tration and win an easy victory. What will the Democracy of New York do at this hour, fraught with such momentous consequences for the wel-

fare of the Democratic party? The eyes of the Democracy of the country are turned to the Empire State. racy of the country are turned to the Empire State. Will the State Convention strike the kernete by declaring for its favorite son, Gov David Bennett Hill, who name would arouse an enthusiasin with the Democracy throughout the country, and be the certain assurance of ALBANY, March 7. WM. P. TOMLINSON.

A Losing Pintform.

From the Macon Sunday Times Mr. Cleveland's message will not do for tform upon which to win.

The Origin of the Hill Movement. From the Binghamton Democrat.

Among those who first saw the weakness the resident brought upon himself by his own acts, thereby rendering him incompetent to successfully cope with and defeat the Republican nominee in this strugge, and the superior arrength that was being developed in tiov.
Hill, making him the more desirable candidate, were
men who had no other metive than that of the permanent success of the Democratic party. If these men are more firmly fixed in their belief that the future wel fare of the party demands a stronger candidate than they believe Mr. Cleveland will develop, they have a perfect right to make it manifest in any many seems to them best. There are no secret, underhand workings to advance Gov. Hill's candidacy. The teeling is spontaneous; it is the second sober thought of the people, and as such it must be respected.

William Tell Coleman of California. From the San Francisco Datty Report, Feb. 20.

William T. Coleman passed down California street this morning with the dignity and gracious bear ing of the brainy, busy, but ever courteons man that the themselves among his intimales did not fail to notice an exuberance of apirit that even for him seemed a little out of the usual He carried himself along with a swift stride, and his blooming cheeks and bright eyes were in full harmony with the balmy and exhitarating air of a typical spring mersing.

Mr. Coleman moved and looked like a very young man, and there was something in his presence that made peo-

ple think of him in connection with the Presidence He had a clear right to look young. To-day is his six teenth birthday. He was born at Cyn hiana. 20, 1824, and at the age of 9 was left a penniles Through the intervention of leap year, Mr. Coleman though 64 years old, has known but sixteen birthdays. Is there not some deep significance in this fact?

In seeking for a man for office the people always look or some one who is out of the usual. And where car hey find a more unusual man than William T. Coleman tion of causes seldom known, he is of broader gauge than most of his fellow countrymen. He has successfully withstood a crucial test that has

ver been tried on other men divided his earnings to support and partially educate a younger brother and sister; toiled in the field through the heat of summer; went to school in winter; left the farm at 15 and worked as a civil engineer on an Illinois railroad until work was suspended; clerked in a St. Louis lumber yard for three years, and from his earnings paid for a course through the University of St. col ege with impaired health; studied the resources of the South resumed clerking in St. Louis and finally in 1849 moved to California and laid the foundation of his

remarkable business career. His leadership of men in this State is a part of the history of the State, or, to be more exact, a conspicuous feature in the history of the State. It has been truly said of him that he always does the

right thing at the right time. He has always declined colitical honors and it is possible, as those know who

But he might accept the honor. The Presidential outlook indicates a great commercial contest in the coming campaign. Chauncey Depew. President of the great New York Central Railroad Company, is a possible Republican randidate, and to stand him off in good style the Democrats would be forced to

knowledge of business affairs. The name of William T. Coleman stands out in hold reilef on this his sixteenth birthday, and the Oslig Report, speaking for the people, extends bounteous and belitting ongratulations.

The Vice-Presidency. From the Inter-Ocean.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A prominent Demo-crateald yesterday: 'In my bellef, we cannot take a Vice-President from Indiana nor from Wisconsin, nor from Michigan, nor from Ohio. The Vice-Presidency of our side is narrowing dewn, as I look at it, to two States
—Iffinois and California. I, the California Democrats can show us a man for the second place on our ticke and Nevada. I fancy the Conventi they can't produce such a man, then I suspect Il-ino will furnish one whether it be Morrison or Black of some one not yet spoken of."

A Prophet Who Says Postmarter Pearson From the Pilisburgh Press.

New York. March 6.-Leading Democrats say that the President would not dare to remove Pea son in the drat place, the Fostmarter has the strong support of such Democrats as Prentiss Bailey of the Utics Osserver and ex-Mayer Grace of New York, both warm personal friends of President Cleveland. In the second place. Fearson, who was put in power by Arthur, was reappointed by Cleve,and, and, as he has been quite ful in his administration, the President cannot well find any pretext for removing him such action would arouse he business men of New York and play havon with the President if he should be a candidate.

Fornker's Treachery Toward Sherman. From the Chicago Tribune. COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 4. If Senator Sher-

man desires to preserve the ana omy of his Fresidential beem in Obio he should at once communicate with tiov. Forager and a number of prominent Republicans hold ing office under the present administration. It is nearly time to unmask his alleged friends in Ohio who are out wardly doing what they can to advance his candidacy and create the impression that this is solid for the Sena-tor, and at the same time covering the East and West with confidential information that in a certain contingency Gov. Foraker is willing to become a candidate in hicago in June.

There are alrong surface indications that the Sherman beom in this has about reached its normal growth. It has advanced just as far as the great mass of Republicans of the State desire that it should. The Congress men and others who make it their pecuniary and politi ca. advantage to the them selves to the Sherman charlot will soon and their occupation of sys ematically booming Sherman gone. To resurrect the fast-dying enthus asm it wil be necessary for the Senator to co more than \$100 to the campaign fund, as he did in 1886, when the result of the campaign hung as with a thread and he was a candidate for reflection as Senator.

It was in that campaign that Senator Flumb of Kaneas

made a short stay at the Republican headquarters on State street in this city, and being shown the Sherman check for SiGO, said: "well if it were not for the name of the thing I would give SiGON for that check as a political memento. I would like to show it as a sample Sherman's generosity. Why, sir, if I were a candidate for rejection to the Senate out in Kansas and should contribute no more to the campaign upon which de-pended my success than this meany \$-00. I would be

nebbed and my candidacy spewed out by the party." "What part is Gov. Feraker taking to siding the Sharman people !" was asked of a prominent politician
"Not surning a hand. He has promised to stand for

delegate at large and Sherman has asked him to make the speech presenting his name to the Convention, but Foraker is deing nothing in a personal way to advance the interests of Sherman."

A Leading Republican Organ Opposed Gresham.

We have a great deal of respect for the char sidency. The Muswump and Cleveland pape in New York and Philadelphia are taking a too much interest in Judge Gre-bam as a Republican candidate to commend him to Republicans.

President Cleveland at Church,

From the Chicago News. The Rev. Dr. Dorchester of Boston recently reached for the Rev. Dr. Sunderland paster of the old-st Presbyter an church in Washington at which place of worship President Cereland and wife statedly a tend. In a letter to the Zien Herald he thus speaks of the President as a listener:

"He is a very uniform attendant upon worship, and

his entire bearing in the sanctuary is becoming, reveren and attentive He is what we call a good itsreper Noth ing escapes his attention, and his devotedness and dignity are of the quiet, unaffected cast. I felt very south that he was in sympathy with my theme—that three tianity satisfies she deepest needs of our spiritual being. From the opening to the close of the discourse his atten-tion, so far as I could judge, was not fer a moment diverted ... t the turning point of the argument his cour tenance indicated that he was cirrely following, and under the appeal at the close to build all we can of our-selves into the everlasting kingdom of God, he seemed like one who appreciated the truth."

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Admiral Braine's remark to Capt. Breese, that the Cap ain was a "damned fool," and Capt. Breese's coun-ter accusation that the Admiral was "no gentleman." reminds us of a somewhat similar passage, in which that great and splendid soldier, the late Gen. A. A. Hum phreys, was an actor.

Humphreys's profanity, under excitement, was as well

known as his military ability. Upon one occasion he rode out to inspect the erection of certain earthworks whose construction he had ordered, and seeing one which he disapproved of, he said hastily to the Lienten. ant in command. "Who in hell nut that earthwork there "" 'i d.d. General." and the subordinate. "Well, you're a damned fool," said the tieneral. "Sir. you are no gentleman." said the insuited. To which Humphreys responded hotter than ever, "I may be no gentleman. but I'm a damned good engineer."

Chauncer M. Depew has a mascot in a pigeonhole of his desk in the Bresident's room of the New York Cen-tral and Hudson River Railroad Company at the Grand Central station, which, once in a while, he takes out and Buts on his nose to show to callers. The mascot is a pair of old-fashioned eyeglasses, which were sent to Mr.
Depew by a Irlend, who said that they belonged to the great Daniel Webster and were used by hum a number of years just before his death. The giver said there can be no doubt as to the giasses really having been owned and worn by the Massachusetts statesman, for he had obtained them through direct channels, and could trace their ownership so accurately that the most sheptical would be compelled to have faith in them as a genuine relic. The lenses are heavy, and they don't fit Mr. De pew's eves so that for reading Tax Sun or writing an oration, they are worthless. The framework of the glasses looks like bone or horn, and the arch for the nose is of metal. Exactly how the dead statesman's old eyepteces make a mascot Mr. Depew doesn't know, but all the same he calls them that, and when he gets them on his nose he puts on a Websterian frown. This makes im look odd, for, notwithstanding the assumed trown he can't help the curling of his lips in their natura

The Reform Club, which was recently organized with 6(x) men taken chiefly from the Free Trade and Civi Service Reform Clubs, is now taking in a batch of 25. members at a \$35 initiation fee. They have obtained and are fitting up a house in Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue, and will have a house warming before the end of March. The place will be fally equipped in the erdinary club sense, and will have besides an elaborate library on economic ambjects. Some time later on the slub hopes to have a house of its own further up town.

J. K. Bangs, who has been connected with Life as as staff will occupy his vacant chair next Monday. Another new man in the same office is James 8. Meicaife, who takes the place of Dramatic Reporter Cohen (Allei Dale). At the office of Life yesterday it was said tha these changes in the staff did not signify any change is the policy of the paper.

Cardinal Gibbons is spoken of as one of the stanchest American travellers. One week he is on the Pacific slope, and the uext he is burrying through the cities on the Atlantic seaboard. Some of the prominent mem-bers of his flock of millions have thought that a modest travelling car for his particular use wouldn't b York on Friday, but he will leave almost immediately for Boston.

"Do not call a man a politician sa if it were a dis graceful epithet." Senator P. said. "The greatest men we ever had were politicians. Jefferson. Washington. Madison, Monroe, Henry, and other men who laid the foundations of our dovernment were politicians S. were Webster and Clay, Lincoln and Seward, Horati honest and competent politician who renders faithful service to his country, merits the regard even of those

morning to meet her at 6 o'clock in a fashionable up-town restaurant, where they were to take dinner. She reached the restaurant a few minutes before he did. As soon as she entered it a man in a swallow-tailed cost hastily advanced and told her in a decisive tone that sh must cave, for women were not a lowed there alone at that hour. She was nonplussed for a moment, but re-plied that her husband would arrive in a few minutes. The man would take no explanation, but threw open th the shame of her situation, and walked out to the street, which she reached just as her husband arrived. in moment there was a pretty hot scene in the restaurant, into which her husband rushed, but that did not mend the case for her. The moral of this incident is that superintendents of fashionable restaurants abouid al-

> The Governor's Kind Heart, From the Rochester Union and Advertiser

This generous act of Gov. Hill, inviting a strong political opponent, the Republican Speaker of the assembly with his mother, brother, and nurses, to the Executive Mansion, that his recovery from typical fever, which is not free from con agion, may be the more certain and speedy, and the convalencemer more pleasant than at herel quarters, shows that Gov. Ilii. ha heart as well as a head.

The President Addressed him Personally. From the Savannah News.

A good joke is told in connection with President Cleveland's parage through l'aistka. A man who had come miles from the country to see and 'shake hands' with the chief went away exultant, claiming that with others the President merely shook hands, but was, he replied, "The President told me to passon! Mrs. Folsom to Return in May.

From the Washington Critic. Mrs. Folsom will return to this country in May Mrs. Cleveland and Secretary Bayard and his family have been much annoyed by the report that

Mrs. Folsom was to be married to the Secretary of State. and Mrs. Cleveland has requested her friends to deny it From the Springfield Republican

The latest inventor of a new word to take the place of the awaward "his or her" is Prof. J. W. Lozier of a codege at thamilion, (i.e., it is taken directly from the lattle, below simply "se," which in that language stands for either himself, herself, or i selt, and may be inflexted with exact correspondence with he name v. nominative se, possessive sis, objective sim. Prof. Direct has hit it this is by far the beat work suggested. Now let us see the scholars popularize it. Going to See the Right Man. From the Butten Courser. "I hope I don't disturb you, madame," he said as he was aqueering past her to go out between the

acia.

"Not at all. sir," she answered, with a charming smile: "not at all. I am pleased to see you going out. My husband kee, a the saloon nearest the theatre."

From the New Haven News. First Bald Head-That's a beautiful piece the record Baid Head. Ab, it is one that will always haunt

"Why !"
"It is the only one my daughter knows." Only Miner Changes.

From the Boston Berald. It is denied that Yale is going to abandon the Bob took stroke. It is only in the minor retails of un-lege studies there that changes are taked of The Best Conspintion State on Record.

Two youths in Newark, N. J., played a game of paker for the hand of an undecided maiden. She married the loser. Whyt

From the Baltimore Sun.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Why thould the spirit of Seaton to proud?
The jeweis are borrowed she boasted so .eud.
Her builtyan came from the Emerald is:
And her bean from the banks of the Thris and Sile.